

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. IX.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1878.

NO. 167

## Business Directory.

**J. E. BAUMANN**, Architect and Builder, will furnish Plans, Specifications, and Drawings of every class of Private and Public Buildings, and superintend their erection as required, or will erect and complete buildings by contract at moderate prices. Office on Bellevue street, west of Broad street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

**F. F. ATWELL**, AGENT  
Home Insurance Co., N. Y. Assets \$5,754,214  
Continental do do do 2,606,235  
Franklin of Philadelphia do do 2,308,856

## DRUGGISTS.

**SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALBERS**, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists. Proprietors of Dr. Hart's Family Medicines.

## FAMILY GROCERIES.

**C. C. LOCKE**, No. 23, east side Market Square  
Commission Merchant and dealer in Family Groceries. Country Produce bought and sold.

## NOTARY PUBLIC.

**CHAS. H. BROWN**, Notary Public.  
Office at the East Tennessee National Bank.

## PROFESS.

**WM. M. BAXTER**, Son of Attorney at Law  
Deputy Back Building, in Knoxville.

**THORNBURG & N**, Law and Solicitors in Cases of  
Prize Street, opposite Custom House.

**O. P. TEMPLE**, Attorney at Law  
Office, East Side of Gay Street, at the residence of S. T. Atkin. Charges moderate.

## Keep it Before the People!

That the New Stove and Tin House  
IS SELLING

## STOVES

AND

## TINWARE

CHEAPER

Than any House in East Tennessee.

Remember the name and place

**HAVEY, ROLAN & CO.,**

MARKET SQUARE,

Knoxville, Tenn.

JUDGE HOUK has been interviewed

by a correspondent of the Washington

Republican on the Presidential question.

He gives it as his opinion that a

majority of Tennessee Republicans

are for Grant. As for himself, he says

he would prefer not to violate the

traditions of the country by electing

General Grant to a third term. He

expresses himself favorable to John

Sherman.

WE had expected to be able to give

our readers the full text of the President's

message this morning, but for

some reason which we are unable to

explain, we failed to receive it. We

received on Saturday morning a tele-

gram from the President's Private

Secretary, stating that it had been

forwarded by express. But it failed to

arrive, and we are enabled to give

only a synopsis of it.

The Decent Newspaper.

Boston Herald.

There is good reason to believe

that the clean newspaper is more

highly prized to-day than it was

four or five years ago. It is also

safe to predict that as people in all

ranks of life, who protect their own

at least from contamination, become

more conscious of the pernicious

influence of a certain class of jour-

nals, called enterprising because

they are ambitious to serve up dirty

scandals, they will be careful to see

that the journals they permit to be

read in the family circle are of the

class that never forget the propie-

ties of life. Already men and

women of refinement and healthy

morals have had their attention called

to the pernicious influence of bad

literature, and have made commendable

efforts to counteract the same by

causing sound literature to be published

and sold at popular prices. These

efforts are working a silent but

sure revolution. The best au-

thors are more generally read to-

day than at any previous time. The

sickly sentimental story paper and

wild ringer and pirate story book

are steadily yielding the field to

worthier claimants. To the praise

of the decent newspaper, it may be

said that, where it has a place in

the family, and has been read for

years by young and old, it has de-

veloped such a healthy tone and

such a discriminating taste that the

literature of the slums has no ad-

mirers.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 30.—The

extensive sewer-pipe works of

Sperry, Ritchie & Co., at Talmadge,

Ohio, were burned last night. Loss

between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Ad-

vicees from Virginia City say that

ore is making its appearance at the

bottom of North Cross Cut on

twenty-two hundred level of Sierra,

Nevada. The news has stiffened

the market to-day.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Forty-Fifth Congress of the United States—Second Session.

Synopsis of President Hayes' Second Annual Message.

## XLV CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. Messrs. Albany, Republican, and Bayard, Democrat, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to join a similar committee of the House to notify the President that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress have assembled and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Breck, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide for the re-coinage of the trade dollar and for its recoinage into the standard silver dollar. Laid on the table, to be referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed. He also introduced a bill amendatory to title 48 of the revised statutes of the United States, so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States. Laid on the table, to be referred to the Committee on Commerce, when appointed.

The Senate at 2:40 took recess for three-fourths of an hour to await the President's message.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a legal tender for all debts, public or private, and providing for its recoinage into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains. Laid over under rules.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether at the recent elections the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated in any of the States of the Union; whether the right of suffrage of the citizens of the United States, or of any class of such citizens was denied or abridged by the action of officers of any State in refusing to receive their votes, in failing to count them, or in receiving and counting fraudulent ballots in pursuance of a conspiracy to make the lawful votes of such citizens of no effect, and whether such citizens were prevented from exercising the elective franchise, or forced to use it against their wishes by violence or threats, or hostile demonstrations of armed men or other organizations, or by any other unlawful means or practices.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be further instructed to inquire and report whether it is within the competency of Congress to provide by additional legislation for a more perfect right of suffrage to the citizens of the United States in all the States of the Union.

Resolved, That in prosecuting these inquiries the Judiciary Committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers.

The resolution went over under the rules.

After the reading of the President's message the Senate adjourned to-morrow.

Messrs. Lamar, of Mississippi, Harris, of Tennessee, and Eustis, of Louisiana, presented resolutions providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to inquire into the cause and spread of yellow fever, and what legislation is necessary to prevent its introduction into our country. Laid over until to-morrow.

At 1:35 the Senate reassembled and the committee to wait upon the President reported they had discharged that duty. The message from the President was received a few minutes later by Mr. Rogers, his private Secretary and read immediately by Secretary Gorham.

### HOUSE.

The roll call showed 229 members present. Thereupon the credentials of two new members elected—Mr. Bailey to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Quime, of New York, and Mr. Majors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Welch, of Nebraska—were presented and accepted without question. The oath of office, ironclad, was then administered.

A committee consisting of three, Messrs. Atkins, Cox and Garfield, was appointed to join the Senate committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was in session.

At 12:40 o'clock the House took a recess of one hour. At the expiration of the recess the President's message was received and read by the Clerk.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's annual message was presented to Congress to-day. He thanks the Divine Being for the continued bestowal of countless blessings upon our country—we are at peace with all nations, and our credit probably stronger than ever before, while abundant harvests indicate reviving industries and promising prosperity. He reviews the history of the

### YELLOW FEVER.

Epidemic, and says the fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of a national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to state and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act approved April 29th, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures by quarantine and otherwise for the protection of our seaports and country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

### THE PERMANENT PACIFICATION.

Of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of interest and importance to the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness, and excites speedy condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States. The constitutional amendments which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintain the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, at such cost of treasure and life as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law and as one of the just results of the war. The people of the free slave-holding States accepted these results and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end, that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection

in person and property, and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the Southern States of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that the elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which were obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens, but a more general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by communities, of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of elections discloses. In some of these States in which colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional Districts outside of those States, the records of elections seem to compel the conclusion that the

RIGHTS OF COLORED VOTERS HAVE BEEN OVERIDDEN

and their participation in elections in elections not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for Congress for which these elections were held, to make an examination into their conduct as may be appointed to determine the validity of claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me in this end, I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forgo a renewed appeal to Legislatures, courts, executive authorities and people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated to give me their assistance towards

BRINGING TO JUSTICE THE OFFENDERS.

and preventing a repetition of such crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain redress for investigation of the alleged crimes and to secure conviction and just punishment of the guilty. It is to be observed that the principal appropriations for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: And for defraying expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 28th, 1871, entitled "an act to amend an act approved May 30th, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes," or any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make ade-

quate appropriations to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

### CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that Congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern, throughout the whole country. Every State, every political party, is entitled to power which is conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage. It is a right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unimpaired ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted; so long as the exercise of this inalienable right of citizenship is common, and equal practically, as well as formally, the submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all departments of the Government will feel that true power of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interest of the Government, however urgent or weighty will ever displace the real of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the production of liberty requires its maintenance in suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the Government to enforce laws which are framed to preserve these inalienable rights. Material progress in the welfare of States depends on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

### NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

While the country has not yet reached a complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force and power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of a citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A favorable view is taken of the re-establishment of the Chinese legation in the United States, and of the maintenance of a treaty looking to a furtherance of commercial interests between Japan and the United States, and will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate. The President then refers briefly to the Halifax award, saying that the correspondence will be laid before Congress; he expresses the hope that the termination of the insurrection of Cuba, and while expressing confidence in the strength of the Mexican Government to repress the insurrection in its territory, says he shall take the earliest opportunity to recognize their ability to restrain marauding parties. He hopes the coming International Exhibition in Mexico will tend to a better understanding and increase of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

### NATIONAL FINANCES.

After summarizing Sherman's report, the President says: In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by maintaining the existing financial legislation. But let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will remain undisturbed by government interference with laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments will tend to a better understanding and increase of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

### THE JUDICIARY.

The creation of additional Circuit Judges is recommended as a remedy for the delay of justice and possible oppression to suitors occasioned by the great increase in the business of the Supreme Court, and of the courts in many of the circuits.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The President concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior for the organization of a corps of mounted Indian auxiliaries to be under the control of the army, and be used to keep unruly Indians on their reservations, or repress disturbances. This would be a wise and judicious element among the Indians by giving a number of young men congenial employment and would aid the army in the task for which a numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient. The President thinks, however, that although force must occasionally be employed to prevent or repress disturbances, it is wise and judicious to interest to help the Indian attain the highest degree of civilization possible for them, and past experience with many tribes affords great encouragement for the continuance of the civilizing process. The President expresses no opinion whether or not the control of the Indian service should be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, but hopes Congress in deciding the pending question will not overlook the considerations above indicated.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Commodore Schufeldt's ship, Ticonderoga, which recently arrived at Norfolk from Portsmouth, N. H., will be docked and thoroughly inspected before sailing for the coast of Africa.

Mr. Goreia, Argentine Minister, leaves for home to-day via Paris, intending to be absent until spring.

The postal administration of Cuba has notified the United States Postal Department that hereafter the rates of postage on mail matter from the Spanish dependencies in the West Indies to the United States and Canada will be uniform with the rates adopted by the General Postal Union.

### INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—In the matter of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and certain other railroad companies, Judge Graham, of the United States Court, to-day ordered the Indianapolis and St. Louis Company to pay into the court, monthly, 30 per cent. of their gross earnings, and enjoined them from paying interest due on bonds held by companies who are guarantors for the Indianapolis and St. Louis, or pay any moneys advanced by them, unless

H. W. CURTIS,

ELEGANT

## CAMEO SETS

FINE GOLD

Watches and Chains,

NECKLACES

AND

LOCKETS,

Bracelets, Scarf-Pins,

&c., &c., &c.

New Stock Just Received.

REPAIRING Done Promptly.

SMITH'S OLD STAND,

Knoxville, Tenn.

WM. CASWELL & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

## FURNITURE,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

Their large apartments are filled with the latest and most popular patterns.

Parlor Suites,

Chamber Suites,

Folding Lounges,

Easy Chairs,

Folding Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

And a variety of the newest styles too numerous to mention.

40 different styles of BEDSTEADS.

MATTRESSES of all kinds.

Also a full line of PIER and MANTEL MIRRORS always on hand. Warranted Free List.

All goods carefully packed and delivered to depot.

## IMPERIAL

Coal Cooking Stove.

It has the very

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

and every stove is

GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

OR MONEY REFUND.

Persons, to visit the times, or

order, call on

**HAVEY, ROLAN & CO.**

Market Square.

said 30 per cent.

maximum rental a

the St. Louis, Alton and Terre

Haute Company. This order to

hold until a final hearing of the

case.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 30.—The cot-

ton in the steamer Royal Diadem,

at this port for Amsterdam, took

fire this morning. The vessel was

towed ashore and filled with water.

Her cargo consisted of 547 bales

of cotton, valued at \$70,000, was

badly damaged by fire. She will

be pumped out and discharged. She

was insured in Europe.

## DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.—The

King of Denmark and the Cabinet

have decided to dissolve the Cham-

ber because of its refusal to vote a

subsidy to repair the damages caused

by the negro insurrection in Santa

Cruz.

The Jack-on Tribune and Sun takes

a gloomy view of the State debt ques-

tion. It says:

"As for our part, while we believe

that the best interest of the State

would be subserved by an early settle-

ment of the vexatious and demoral-

izing question, yet we have no present

hope of such a consummation. Party

leaders, unprincipled office-seekers

and notoriety hunters, the press and

legislatures, have blundered from one